

GARCIA IN CUBA AT LAST.

MEN, ARMS AND AMMUNITION SAFELY LANDED BY THE BERMUDA.

LEONCIO VIDAL KILLED—SPANIARDS ADMIT TO HAVE LOST ONE LIEUTENANT AND FIFTEEN MEN IN AN ENGAGEMENT IN SANTA CLARA—ELBERT RAPPLEYE SENT HOME.

Havana, March 25.—The insurgent expedition which left New-York on March 15 on board the steamer Bermuda has landed on the shores of Cuba. It is positively known that the men, arms and ammunition on board the Bermuda were safely put on shore, and conveyed to the headquarters of the Cubans, despite the vigilance of the Spanish guards. General Calixto Garcia was at the head of the party, and he is now understood to be in the insurgent camp.

During an attack by insurgents upon the city of Santa Clara the rebel leader Leoncio Vidal was killed. A detachment of Government troops, composed of the San Quintin Battalion, was attacked by a party of rebels under Fonseca, near San Juan de los Yeros, in the Santa Clara Province, and a hard fight ensued. The battle resulted in the defeat of the Spanish force, which lost many killed and wounded. It is admitted by the Spaniards that in this engagement they lost one lieutenant and fifteen privates killed.

The insurgents have burned the principal house in Santa Clara, in the Province of Matanzas, 165 houses in Rodriga, and a number of houses in Palma Sola and Yabuto, all in the Province of Santa Clara.

Elbert Rappleye, the correspondent in Cuba of the New-York paper, will embark for the United States to-morrow, in accordance with an order issued by the Governor-General decreeing his expulsion from the country.

M. DUPAS NOT GUILTY.

HE PROVES THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT DID NOT WISH HIM TO ARREST ARTON, THE "PANAMA" MAN.

Paris, March 25.—The trial of M. Dupas and Royère, formerly officials of the detective service, charged with selling professional secrets and with failing to arrest Emile Arton in connection with the Panama frauds when the latter was in Venice, in defiance of orders to take him into custody, ended to-day in the acquittal of both defendants.

The defense set up the argument that the Government had not wished Arton to be arrested, and that the orders that were issued for his apprehension, and that the trial of Dupas and Royère was merely an attempt on the part of the authorities to make the weak suffer for the strong.

The history of that case, as formerly related on several occasions in The Tribune, shows that the opinion expressed in the above dispatch is quite right. The trial was entered upon by the Government in the hope of covering the blame on some former Ministers by placing the blame on the shoulders of the two defendants. About three years ago public opinion demanded more energetic than ever before the extradition of Arton, who possessed the list of the names of the 104 old Deputies, Senators and Ministers supposed to have been bribed in order to vote the last scandalous bill in favor of the Panama Canal Company. Arton was the man who distributed the bribe money, which was furnished him by the company through the agency of the late briber-in-chief, Baron de Reinach, who committed suicide. He fled from France, and the several Opportunist Cabinets which succeeded each other made a pretense to search for him and bring him to justice. But these Cabinets needed a parliamentary majority, and they knew that they would lose the support of the members who feared the revelations of Arton if he was extradited and brought to trial.

The latest comers to power, the Republicans, had the intention of never catching him, but they played by Mr. Loubet, President of the Senate, but then Minister of the Interior. With a great flourish of trumpets in the press he sent M. Dupas, a second-rate functionary of the Police Department of the General Surety, to Vienna, where Arton was then hiding. M. Dupas was instructed to arrest the man, but he was secretly instructed not to do anything of the kind; and, on the contrary, to negotiate with Arton for the surrender of the famous list of names and the evidence against the bribed Deputies. The police agent did not succeed in that part of his mission, and was dismissed from his office by the Ministry, which wanted to make a scapegoat of him. But M. Dupas, anticipating that trick, had prepared some good money and had been waiting for the opportunity to publish a pamphlet relating the whole affair.

He was then arrested by the Government, which expected that plain judges would sentence him as a calumniator. Meanwhile, however, the Bourgeois cabinet came to power, and ordered M. Solminsky, the chief of M. Dupas, to come from the island of La Réunion, where he had been sent as Treasurer of the Colony, and to appear as a witness at the trial. It has been proved that M. Dupas had merely stated the truth; he has, therefore, been acquitted.

As to M. Royère, he was only the lawyer of Dupas, and not at all an "official of the detective service," as stated in the dispatch.

ANOTHER FLAG BURNED IN BARCELONA.

THE GENDARMES CHARGE THE MOB BEFORE THE AMERICAN CONSULATE.

Barcelona, March 25.—A party of students burned an American flag this evening and attempted to make a demonstration at the American Consulate. The building was guarded by gendarmes, who charged upon the riotous students and dispersed them. The Consul watched the proceedings of the mob from the balcony of the Consulate, and, though his presence did not irritate the crowd, no attempt was made to molest him.

EVERYTHING TO CONJULATE ARMENIA.

London, March 25.—"The Standard" will publish to-morrow a dispatch from its Madrid correspondent, saying that the Spanish Government is so anxious to conciliate the President Cleveland that it has ordered the Prime Minister, Sr. Canovas del Castillo, to declare that the Government has declared that the Government had nothing to do with the articles published in the "Epoca," which were supposed to reflect the views of the Spanish Cabinet, and which reviewed European alliances and declared that if America desired war Spain would meet her with dignity.

THOMAS HUGHES BURIED IN BRIGHTON.

London, March 25.—The body of Thomas Hughes, the author, was buried Sunday evening, was buried in Brighton to-day.

FOR PENNY POSTAGE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, March 25.—At the meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce held in London yesterday a resolution was passed in favor of the establishment of a system of penny postage throughout the Empire.

The Duke of Norfolk, Postmaster-General, who was present at the meeting, said he thought the moment premature for any such change in the postal system as the resolution demanded. When the colonies joined the Universal Postal Union, he said, it was agreed that the then existing rate of postage should not be cheapened until after 1897.

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INTERCOLONIAL FREE TRADE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN RIDES HIS HOBBY HARD AT THE CANADA CLUB.

HOW HE WOULD ESTABLISH THE PRINCIPLE OF RECIPROCITY THROUGHOUT THE EMPIRE—HE HINTS AT THE GREAT ADVANTAGES TO THE COLONIES.

London, March 25.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, was the guest of honor at the annual dinner of the Canada Club in London this evening. Among those present were Admiral Sir Francis Leopold McClintock, the Hon. W. H. Montague, Canadian Minister of Agriculture; Joseph G. Colmer, Secretary of the Canadian Office in London; Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, Messrs. Alexander Staveley Hill, M. P.; W. E. M. Tomlinson, M. P.; and Sydney Gedge, M. P., and many other prominent personages. The president of the club, Sir Robert Gillespie, proposed a toast to the Governor-General of Canada and the Dominion, and the names of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Montague.

Upon Mr. Chamberlain's rising to respond he was loudly cheered. He declared that, whatever test he gave his greatness, Canada stood to-day first among the group of kindred nations which, together with the United Kingdom, formed the British Empire. He had often visited Canada, he said, and knew men on both sides of the Atlantic, who once knew the manifest destiny of Canada was not to be absorbed by the great republic upon her southern frontier. That ancient controversy, Mr. Chamberlain declared, was in contrast with the present determination of Canada to maintain her institutions and draw closer the bonds uniting her to the parent stem. The recent isolation of the United Kingdom and the dangers which seemed to threaten it had evoked from all the colonies, and especially from Canada, an outburst of loyalty and affection. To none of Her Majesty's subjects was the recent shadow of war more ominous than to Canada; yet there was no hesitation on her part, and unanimous voice was made in common cause with the United Kingdom. (Cheers.)

The speakers of the Dominion Parliament struck the right note when they spoke of "our empire." "Could an expression of loyalty from all the colonies," he said, "pass without serious effort on the part of both colonial and imperial statesmen to transform these high sentiments into practical results? We must seek the line of least resistance."

Mr. Chamberlain declared that the greatest of the colonies' common obligations was imperial defense, and the greatest of their common interests was imperial trade. It was difficult to deal with the subject of defense without first dealing with the matter of trade. They had a great example in the creation of the German Empire, which was led up to by the union of the States now forming it in a commercial Zollverein. At the great conference in Ottawa in 1894 the principal resolution adopted declared in favor of a customs arrangement between the British and the German colonies.

Mr. Chamberlain, continuing, referred to the motion offered in the Canadian House of Commons by Mr. McNeill that a small duty be levied by each member of the Empire against foreign products imported by them, and that the proceeds be applied to the purpose of improving inter-imperial communication and defense. Mr. McNeill's proposal, he said, was entitled to respectful consideration, but he was not in favor of it.

He said that the Empire was not a collection of islands, but a continuous land, and that the various parts of the Empire ought to be brought into a satisfactory arrangement if the colonies were to be united.

It had been assumed, he continued, that the colonies would certainly be satisfied with the idea of doing so. He contended that it would do so enormously to the benefit of the Empire, and that the colonies would be bound to consider it between the various parts of the Empire protection ought to disappear, any duties imposed being merely for revenue.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain declared that he spoke only for himself and was not initiating a discussion upon the subject.

Mr. Sturge followed Mr. Chamberlain, whom he congratulated upon fully appreciating the idea of a Greater Britain. He urged the adoption of some such plan as that proposed by Mr. Chamberlain, and that mutual sacrifices would be necessary, and that the Empire would be bound to consider it between the various parts of the Empire protection ought to disappear, any duties imposed being merely for revenue.

THE ERRATA IN THE BLUE BOOK.
CORRECTIONS MADE WHICH LORD SALISBURY BELIEVES STRENGTHEN THE BRITISH CASE.

London, March 25.—A Parliamentary paper was issued to-day entitled "Errata in the Venezuelan Blue Book." The first emendation of the text of the Blue Book is of the extract from the secret reports on the dominions of the King of Spain in America addressed to the Spanish Government (page 5), which reads: "It appears that the Dutch settlements in Guayana extend from the mouth of the Amazon to the Orinoco. This passage is amended to read: 'It appears that the Dutch settlements in Guayana already extended from close to the river Amazon at least as far as the Pomeroon.'"

The errata withdraw the version of the Centurion's report in 1770 (page 14 of Blue Book) and substitute another affirming that the report sent to the British Government by the Centurion was home by the Centurion in 1770. The errata also withdraw the statement that the Spaniards had not then, and never had, any fort on the Cayman. What the Dutch believed were two forts in that neighborhood were villages belonging to the missions on the northern bank of the Yurari. The paper quotes parts of these declarations from the Audiencia de Caracas, together with letters and reports written in the year 1770.

A note appended to the errata says: "Extracts from documents cited in the preliminary statement of which marginal references are therein given, have been omitted from the printed edition of the Blue Book, and other extracts from Spanish and Dutch documents bearing on the question, will be published in a supplementary paper." The Commission is devoting all its time to the study of documentary evidence, and does not dwell much on opinions, from whatever source they may come.

THE CZAR AND CZARINA TO VISIT BERLIN.
Berlin, March 25.—General von Werder, formerly German Ambassador to Russia, and who has recently visited St. Petersburg, brought to Emperor William on his return to Berlin an autograph letter from the Czar, in which His Majesty announced the intended visit of himself, and the Czarina to the Berlin court after the coronation ceremony at Moscow. During their stay in the German capital the Czar and Czarina will reside at the Russian Embassy. Emperor Nicholas also expressed his thanks to the Kaiser for the latter's invitation to occupy a castle during his visit.

ANOTHER \$50,000 FOR MCGILL.
Montreal, March 25.—W. G. McDonald, the millionaire tobacco manufacturer of this city, has just given \$50,000 to McGill University for the purpose of providing a building for the study of chemistry, mining and architecture. This brings McDonald's donations to this university up to \$250,000.

A MOVE TO LIBERATE ADIGRAT.
Rome, March 25.—Advices received from Massawa are that General Badisera, commander-in-

chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, has started from Asmara with a strong force. The object of the expedition is, if possible, to liberate the Italian garrison at Adigra.

TURKEY GREATLY ANNOYED.
FRANCE AND RUSSIA REQUESTED TO INTERVENE IN THE EGYPTIAN AFFAIR.

Constantinople, March 25.—The Council of Ministers which was held at the Palace on March 21 exhaustively discussed the situation in Egypt. Both the Palace authorities and the Porte were greatly annoyed at the fact that Turkey had not been consulted in regard to the Dongola expedition. They were also irritated because the Khedive had ignored the Porte in the matter, and messages were addressed to Moukhtar Pacha, High Commissioner of the Porte in Egypt, reproaching him for not having put a stop to the expedition.

The Ministers addressed an appeal to France and Russia requesting them to intervene to the end of restoring the position of Egypt, and Germany was also asked to use her good offices in the same direction. It is believed in well-informed circles that the action of the Porte in this matter was taken at the instance of France and Russia. Costaki Pacha, Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, has been instructed to make representations to Lord Salisbury expressing the Porte's ideas in regard to the Egyptian situation.

ENGLAND AND THE EGYPTIAN FUND.
SIX MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION CONSENT TO THE USE OF THE FUND FOR THE EXPEDITION, BUT FRANCE WILL NAME CONDITIONS.

London, March 25.—A news agency dispatch from Cairo, published in "The Globe," says that six members of the Egyptian Public Debt Commission have notified the Egyptian Minister of War of their intention to pay the expenses of the Dongola expedition reserve fund to meet the expenses of the Nile expedition.

Paris, March 25.—A semi-official note issued this morning says that France will refuse to sanction England's use of the Egyptian reserve fund for the purpose of paying the expenses of the Dongola expedition unless precise pledges be given for the evacuation of Egypt.

RESTRICTIONS FOR THE RED CROSS.
MISS BARTON'S AGENTS MAY OPERATE ONLY IN CITIES—TYPHOID FEVER IN MARASH.

Constantinople, March 25.—The Council of Ministers has decided that the agents of the American Red Cross Society sent to Asia Minor to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians shall work only in the cities. The members of the villages will prepare lists and send the destitute inhabitants to the cities for relief. This decision probably excludes Zetoun as a center of relief.

The Council has also decided that the Red Cross agents must use, with power to make changes, the lists furnished by the Turkish Relief Commission, and that the distribution of relief must be made in conformity with the regulations of the Turkish Relief Commission. The agents will be allowed much more freedom than these regulations indicate.

Telegrams received here from Marash say that typhoid fever is raging there. Six Beyrout physicians and two druggists will probably be sent to Marash to assist the Turkish Relief Commission.

It is likely that the physicians and druggists will also be sent to Marash by Miss Clara Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society.

ARE THE UNITED STATES JEALOUS?
"THEY WANT CANADA, AND WE MUST BE PREPARED," SAYS COLONEL G. T. DENISON.

Toronto, Ont., March 25.—At the annual banquet of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society last night Colonel G. T. Denison, speaking in response to the "Army, Navy and Volunteers" toast, said that, in view of the great preparations now under way, the world could not possibly be far from a war; and, from England, war, he said, was being watched with great interest. He said that he was watching the United States keep out of it.

"God knows," said Colonel Denison, "we don't want war with that country; but there is greater danger of war for the United States than there is for us. With great jealousy the growth and development of Canada, which is destined to control the transportation routes of the world, is being watched with great interest by the United States. They want Canada, and we must be ready."

STRONG FAITH IN NANSEN'S DISCOVERY.
PROFESSOR BROGGER, OF CHRISTIANIA, EXPECTS TO SEE THE EMPLOYER IN NORWAY NEXT AUTUMN.

St. Petersburg, March 25.—The St. Petersburg Geographical Society has meeting yesterday, at which Baron Toll, the Arctic explorer, read a paper which he had received on March 15 from Professor Brogger, of Christiania, saying that he (Brogger) had no doubt that Dr. Nansen had been successful and was now returning from the North Pole.

When Dr. Nansen left him at Tromsø, Professor Brogger wrote, he said that he had calculated upon seeing him before the end of the year. He said that Nansen, which had been telegraphed a few weeks ago, could not have come from Nansen personally. Professor Brogger said he had written "I expect him on board the Fram to arrive in Norway next autumn."

The letter Baron Toll added: "We also believe in Nansen. If he does not arrive in the autumn there will still be time to send an expedition to explore the New Siberia Islands and possibly Sannikoff Land."

ROSENTHAL ACQUITTED.
DE CIVRY AND DE CESTI FOUND GUILTY OF BLACKMAILING THE LATE MAX LEBAUDE.

Paris, March 25.—The trial of Urie de Civry, Editor of "L'Echo de l'Armée," Armand Rosenthal (Jacques St. Cere), former Editor of the "Figaro" and Paris correspondent of a New-York newspaper; Count de Cestri and other charges of blackmailing the late Max Lébau, the millionaire spendthrift, ended to-day in the conviction of De Civry and De Cestri, who were fined 500 francs each and sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment. The other defendants were acquitted.

ONE OF MISS BARTON'S AIDS DEAD.
Constantinople, March 25.—Mrs. Mason, wife of Ernest Mason, of the American Red Cross Society, who came here with Miss Clara Barton, president of that society, he said, was an ultra-gentle mother to the suffering Armenians in Anatolia, died here yesterday as the result of a surgical operation.

X RAYS AND THE PARSEES.
A Parsee lecturer, Dinshah Pestani Framji Ghadiali, who says he is also the late electrician to His Highness the Maharajah of Dholpur, India, spoke last night in Hardman Hall on the subject of "Oriental Magic and Modern Science—the X Ray Mystery Explained." Briefly, Mr. Dinshah contended that, in addition to the solid, liquid and gaseous forms of water, there were many others as yet practically unknown to scientists. The contents of a vacuum tube, he said, was an ultra-gaseous matter, while there existed an even still finer dimension of air particles which he thought were the rays and as such were known to the Parsees three or four thousand years ago.

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(Letter from Rev. C. J. Ryder, D. D.)

AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION, Bible House, 9th Street and 4th Avenue.
New York, March 23d, 1896.

TO NEW YORK NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE.
GENTLEMEN:—Having examined with great care all the leading large dictionaries before the public, I do not hesitate to say that I place the highest value upon the Encyclopædic Dictionary for school, office or general use. I believe in it so much that I have ordered a set in preference to any other. It is clear and definite, comprehensive and yet not so technical and verbose as to make it cumbersome.

Yours sincerely,
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SILVERSMITHS ACCUSED.
PROMINENT CORPORATIONS AND JEWELLERS INDICTED.

CHARGES OF SELLING SILVERWARE MARKED "STERLING" THAT WAS BELOW THE STANDARD—EXPLICIT DENIALS—THE PROCEEDINGS APPARENTLY A RESULT OF THE CONFLICT WITH DEPARTMENT STORES.

The conflict between the silversmiths and the proprietors of the large department stores in this city over the sale of articles of silverware marked "sterling" has resulted in another batch of indictments. In May, 1895, complaints by the silversmiths led to the indictment of about thirty men connected with the large department stores for selling silverware marked "sterling" which does not contain 92.5 pure silver. Now the tables have been turned on the silversmiths. It was announced yesterday that the March Grand Jury had found indictments against Tiffany & Co., No. 15 Union Square; the Whiting Manufacturing Company, No. 87 Broadway, and the Gorham Manufacturing Company, No. 28 Fifth Avenue. Robert C. Black and Aaron V. Frost, of Black, Starr & Frost, No. 231 Fifth Avenue; Theodore B. Starr, No. 204 Fifth Avenue; and George W. Shiebler, of G. W. Shiebler & Co., No. 172 Broadway, as individuals.

All the corporations and individuals named in the indictments are accused of violating the same section of the Penal Code by selling silverware marked "sterling" which is not of the required degree of fineness. The witnesses named in the indictments are Charles S. Seward, a buyer for Bloomingdale Brothers, and H. G. Torrey, an assayer in the United States Assay Office in Wall-st. Mr. Seward bought a number of small articles of silverware from the silversmiths and took them to the Assay Office, where Mr. Torrey assayed them. Charles J. Rosebault, the secretary of the Retail Drygoods Association, employed Horwitz & Hershfeld, lawyers, at No. 27 Broadway, to draw up the affidavits and submit them to the Grand Jury through the District Attorney.

COURT PROCEEDINGS YESTERDAY.
Notices of the indictments were served yesterday, and they called on the corporations and individuals to appear in person or by attorney in Part I of the Court of General Sessions yesterday morning and plead. Delos McCurdy appeared for all of the defendants, and entered a formal plea of not guilty, but he obtained permission to withdraw the plea and substitute a demurrer to the indictments when the case is called again next Wednesday. In the mean time there will be no arrests, the defendants all being technically paroled in the custody of Mr. McCurdy. Conviction on the indictment against either of the firms or individuals would impose a penalty of a fine not to exceed \$50.

Mr. McCurdy said that the indictments had been obtained on a technicality, and that the proprietors of the large department stores, who were indicted last summer, had been trying to secure the indictments for months in order to turn the tables on the silversmiths. "It was not until they were represented on the Grand Jury that the indictments were found," he said. He referred to Isaac Stern, a member of Stern Brothers, who is a member of the March Grand Jury.

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.
Assistant District-Attorney Battle, who presented the case to the Grand Jury, said: "Isaac Stern is a member of the Grand Jury, but he had nothing to do with the indictments against the silversmiths. He absented himself when the case was being considered. I believe he is the only member of the Grand Jury who is in any way connected with the large department stores, and the Grand Jury would not have found the indictments if the proof had not been explicit. The case against the silversmiths was considered for about ten days before the indictments were found. About three months ago the Grand Jury considered a complaint against the silversmiths and refused to bring in indictments, because the assay tests showed that the articles of silverware which had been examined were only slightly below the required degree of fineness. The articles of so-called sterling silver, which were assayed in the present case, were small articles such as buttons, coinholders and pencils, and the tests showed that they contained in some cases as high as 92.100 pure silver and in some cases as low as 92.100 pure silver."

SALE OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE.
There was a good attendance at the first day's sales of antique and modern furniture, draperies, ivory carvings, Vienna enamels and many other useful and beautiful household articles, at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms, No. 233 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. William B. Norman was the auctioneer. The bidding was spirited, and good prices prevailed on an average. A Westminster chime clock with bracket, heavy gilt, and silver dial, chimed on eight bells, and silent, brought \$25, and a handsome carved mahogany extension table, top four feet seven inches, six feet wide at ends. The remaining goods in the collection will be

STATEMENTS FOR THE RESPONDENTS.
C. T. Cook, the manager for Tiffany's, when seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, said: "Every bit of silver that we sell is up to the proper standard, and, what is even better than the mere assertion, we can prove that it is so. We have a staff in our workshops and laboratories of more than 400

Recordet Goff,
Dr. A. C. Dixon,
Dr. W. S. Rainford,
Ex-Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn.

GREAT Encyclopædic Dictionary.

This superb encyclopædic lexicon was completed almost simultaneously with the celebrated Century Dictionary, and has, like the latter, been revised to the year 1895, making it an up-to-date work. More copies of the Encyclopædic Dictionary have recently been sold in England and America than of any other, thus attesting public appreciation and confidence. Its great sale has aroused the jealousy of a would-be competitor, who is making desperate but futile efforts to check the thorough introduction of the work, but these attacks are unavailing with the public against recent words of praise from distinguished men whom all know, among them those whose names appear above.

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Mr. McCurdy said that the indictments had been obtained on a technicality, and that the proprietors of the large department stores, who were indicted last summer, had been trying to secure the indictments for months in order to turn the tables on the silversmiths. "It was not until they were represented on the Grand Jury that the indictments were found," he said. He referred to Isaac Stern, a member of Stern Brothers, who is a member of the March Grand Jury.

THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.
Assistant District-Attorney Battle, who presented the case to the Grand Jury, said: "Isaac Stern is a member of the Grand Jury, but he had nothing to do with the indictments against the silversmiths. He absented himself when the case was being considered. I believe he is the only member of the Grand Jury who is in any way connected with the large department stores, and the Grand Jury would not have found the indictments if the proof had not been explicit. The case against the silversmiths was considered for about ten days before the indictments were found. About three months ago the Grand Jury considered a complaint against the silversmiths and refused to bring in indictments, because the assay tests showed that the articles of silverware which had been examined were only slightly below the required degree of fineness. The articles of so-called sterling silver, which were assayed in the present case, were small articles such as buttons, coinholders and pencils, and the tests showed that they contained in some cases as high as 92.100 pure silver and in some cases as low as 92.100 pure silver."

SALE OF ANTIQUE FURNITURE.
There was a good attendance at the first day's sales of antique and modern furniture, draperies, ivory carvings, Vienna enamels and many other useful and beautiful household articles, at the Fifth-Avenue Auction Rooms, No. 233 Fifth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. William B. Norman was the auctioneer. The bidding was spirited, and good prices prevailed on an average. A Westminster chime clock with bracket, heavy gilt, and silver dial, chimed on eight bells, and silent, brought \$25, and a handsome carved mahogany extension table, top four feet seven inches, six feet wide at ends. The remaining goods in the collection will be

STATEMENTS FOR THE RESPONDENTS.
C. T. Cook, the manager for Tiffany's, when seen yesterday by a Tribune reporter, said: "Every bit of silver that we sell is up to the proper standard, and, what is even better than the mere assertion, we can prove that it is so. We have a staff in our workshops and laboratories of more than 400

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